NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1884.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE STORM THAT "POLKA DOT" RAISED.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

COMMENDING THE TREATY TO THE SENATE. FULL TEXT OF THE PROVISIONS-NO ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY PROPOSED.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. I
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The publication of an insorrect synopsis of the proposed Inter-Oceanic Canal treaty between the United States and Nicaragua has provoked so much discussion that the text of the document which is given herewith, together with the message in which President Arthur commends it to the favorable consideration of the Senate, will be heartily welcomed. A careful perusal of the message and treaty will furnish the basis for a fair and intelligent discussion of its provisions. It will be seen that the sovereignty of Nicaragua is not involved, that the United States do not propose an acquisition of territory, or the right of emment domain, or to secure political control of Nicaragua by this treaty, and that, with the exception of favoring tells to coastwise commerce carried on by vessels entirely owned and commanded by citizens of the United States and Nicaragna, all other Nations are to enjoy its peaceable use on equal terms.

The provision last mentioned disposes of the editorial complaint in The London Times of to-day, that "the summary cabled makes no mention of any provision in the treaty with reference to the

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. POINTING OUT THE ADVANTAGES OF THE TREATY-THE PROJECT WARMLY COMMENDED.

To the Senate of the United States : I transmit herewith to the Senate, for consideration with a view to ratification, a treaty signed on the 1st of December with the Republic of Nicaragua, providing for the construction of an Inter-Oceanic canal across the territory of that State. The negotiation of this treaty was entered upon under a conviction that it was imperatively demanded by the present and future political and material interests of the United States. The establish-ment of water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union is a necessity, the accomplishment of which, however, within the territory of States is a physical impossibility the enterprise of our citizens has responded to the duty of creating means of speedy transit by rall between the two oceans, these great achievements are inadequate to supply a most important requisite of national union and prosperity. For all maritime pur-poses the States upon the Pacific are more distant from those upon the Atlantic than if separated by either orean alone. Europe and Africa are nearer to New-York, and Asia is nearer to California, than are these two great states to each other by sea. Weeks of steam voyage, or months under sail, are consumed in the passage of Magellan. A nation like ours cannot rest satisfied with such a separation of its mutually dependent members. We possess an ocean border of considerably over 10,000 miles on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, and, including Alaska, of

ka manua sé entrera, to mod a prasticanta famia for a ante caust across the follower has accused the two ceans ail of which with a study exception. have to the building of a profitable Inter-Oceanic canal-The proposed treaty provides for such a canal through the friendly territory of Nicaragua. He invites special attention to the provisions of the treaty itself as best showing its scope, and con-

Republic through whose co-operation the projectatone can be realized the stipulations of the treaty look to the fullest recognition and protection of Nicaragnan rights in the premises. The United States have no motive or desire for territorial acquisition or political control be-yond their present borders, and none such is contemplated by this treaty. The two Governments unite inwork, as indispensable to the one as to the other, can be accomplished under such circumstances as to prevent alike the possibility of conflict between them, and of in-

terference from without.

The canal, primarily, is a domestic linears of water communication between the Attantic and Pacific shores of the two countries which naite for its construction, the one contributing the territory and the other furnishing the money. Recognizing the advantages which the world's commerce must derive from the work, appreciating the tenefits of enlarged use to the canal fixelf by contributing to its maintenance and by yielding an interest return on the capital invested therein, and inspired by the benefit that any great enterprise which thores to the general benefit of the world is in some sort a trust for the common advancement of mankind, the two Governments have, by this treaty, provided for its possible use by all nations on equal terms, while reserving to the constructing parties are interested) the privilege of invoring toils. Atlantic and Pacific shores of the two countries

STRIKING ASPECTS OF THE ENTERPRISE. The President calls attention to the provisions authorizing the building of a railway and telegraph line parallel with and auxiliary to the canal, should the same be deemed advisable. Then the political, commercial and pecuniary aspects of the enterprise are discussed as follows :

The terms of the treaty as to the protection of the canal, while scrupulously confirming the sovereignty of Nicaragua, amply secure that State, and the work itself. from possible contingencies of the future which it may not be within the sole power of Nicaragua to meet. From a purely commercial point of view, the completion of h a water-way opens a most favorable prospect for the future of our country. The nations of the Pacific coast of South America will by its means be brought into closer connection with our Gulf States. The relation of those American countries to the United States is that of a natural market from which the want of direct communication has hitherto practically excluded us. By piercing the Isthmus the hereto-fore insuperable obstacles of time, sea and distauce disappear, and our vessels and productions will enter upon the world's competitive field with a decided advantage of which they will avail themselves. When to this is joined the large coasting trade between the

a dvantage of which they will avail themselves. When a to this is joined the large coasting trade between the Atlantic and Pacific States which must necessarily spring up. It is evident that this canal affords even alone an efficient means of restoring our flag to its former place on the seas. Such a domestic coasting trade would arise immediately, for even the fishing vessels of both sea-boards, which now he fille in the winter months, could then profitably carry goods between the Eastern and the Western States.

The political effect of the canal will be to unite closer the States now-depending upon railway corporations for all commercial and personal intercourse, and it will not only cheapen the cost of transportation but will free individuals from the possibility of unjust discriminations. It will bring European grain markets of demand within easy distance of our Facilie, and will give to the manufacturers on the Atlantic scaboard economical access to the clinic of China, thus breaking down the barrier which separates the principal manufacturing centres of the United States from the markets of the visit population of Asia, and pincing the Lastern States of the United States from the markets of the visit population of Asia, and pincing the Lastern States of the United States from the plan for saling coasels would be great amounting, from New York to Sun Francisco to a state of 3 days, and to talleas of 32 days.

ong of 27 days; to Shanghat of 34 days, and to of 32 days. Shanggaa is about 90 miles tone and 40 miles to Lake Sherreign is about 90 miles for and 40 miles in grades which. The water is fresh and affords abundant depth for treated of the deepess directly. Several statuts of the past harbors and planes for reducing the market process of the past formula harbors and planes for reducing the market process of the treatment of the harbors of the past formula harbors in the market market the market market

sailing vessels the time is ten days shorter than by the Panama route.

PECUNIARY PROSPECTS OF THE CANAL, The purely pecuniary prospects of the canal as an investment are subordinate to the great National benefits to accrue from it, but it seems evident National benefits to accrue from it, but it seems evident that the work, great as its cost may appear, will be a measure of prudent economy and foresight if undertaken simply to afford our own vessels a free water-way; for its far reaching results will, even within a few years in the life of a nation, amply repay the expenditure by the increase of National prosperity. Further, the canal would unquestionably be immediately remnnerative. It offers a shorter sea voyage with more continuously favoring winds between the Atlantic ports of America and Europe and the countries of the East than any other practicable route; and with lower toils, by reason of its lesser cost, the Nicaraguan route must be the interoceanic highway for the bulk of the world's trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific. So strong is this consideration that it offers abundant guarantee for the investment to be made, as well as for the speedy payment of the loan of \$4,000,000 which the treaty stipulates shall be made to Nicaragua for the constitution of internal improvements to serve as aids to the business of the canal.

I might suggest many other considerations in detail, but it seems unnecessary to do so. Enough has been said to more than justify the practical utility of the measure. I therefore commit it to the Congressin the confident expectation that it will receive approval, and that by appropriate legislation means may be provided for inaugurating the work without delay after the treaty shall have been ratified. that the work, great as its cost may appear, will be a

The President refers to the efforts of the Nicaragua Canal Company, organized under the Menocal concession, and recommends that they be suit ably rewarded, in the following terms:

ably rewarded, in the following terms:

In conclusion, I urge the justice of recognizing the aid which has recently been rendered in this matter by some of our citizens. The efforts of certain gentlemen concerned with the American company, which received the concession from Nicaragaa, now terminated and replaced by this international compact) accomplished much of the preliminary labors leading to the conclusion of the treaty. You may have occasion to examine the matter of their services, when such further information as you may desire will be furnished you.

I may add that the canal can be constructed by the able engineer corps of our Army, under their thorough system, cheaper and better than any work of such magnitude can in any other way be built.

Coefficient A. Arthur.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 10, 1884.

THE TEXT OF THE TREATY.

INV TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG! WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The text of the treaty

Nicaragua providing for the construction of an Inter-Oceanic canal across the Terribury of Nicaragua. Nicaragua, recognizing the importance of an Interhave agreed for this purpose to build a canal, and to that the President of Nicaragua, Genera n Zavala, ex-President of the Republic of Nicaragua, who, after communication

shall be begun in the river; and it is expressly aspented that Nicaragua alone shall be responsible for the maintenance and operation of this communication and for the navigable condition of the lower river.

Akricla IV.—For the purpose of carrying out this agreement the Republe of Nicaragua agrees to give the United States free use of Lake Nicaragua, to furnish free of cost all the spaces necessary to the construction, maintenance, use and enjoyment of the canal, and for any probable future enlargement thereof, whether these spaces be upon the dry land, in the lakes and upon their islands, or at the ports and condsteads of the two occans, together with their surroundings and declivities, and all the spaces required for the deposit of material from excavations and cuttlings, from the overflows arising from their channels, as well as for reservoirs, dikes, pieres, docks, spaces about locks, for lights, beacous, storehouses, nachine shops, buildings, and for whatever other thing necessary, and, in short, all hards, waters and places within the Republic of Nicaragua required for the construction, maintenance, use and business of the canal, including a railway from one terminal of the canal to the other, substantially parallel oand near the bank of the canal and along the southern shore of Lake Nicaragua, together with a telegraph line, should the United States decide to construct efficie said railway or telegr ph line, or both, which shail be regarded for all parposes of this freaty as part of the canal so long as they are maintained.

Arricle V.—The work shall be declared one of public united and men the sunday and telegraph line, the light of Nicaragua undertakes to expropriate lands belouging to individuals. Any private property, and real estate some property, and real estate some property and real estate of the canal of the property, and treat estates of the canal of the property, and the flovernment of the United States of the canal on which the safe to the

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English miles in ordin, the middle of the store in some orde with the centre line of the caust, and give a store line and one half miles a decreased the content of the country of the coun canal, or all be set which for the acids and or acid by the two contracting parties, and a here the rations and the graph fine aforeband and of accessful pass befored it bounds of such strip of hand a post one half of a unity of this health, whose confrience shall estimate with the ration outside of the heal reservoir for the canal shall also be set assite and owned, and all the land in this Article of the canal owned, and all the land in this Article of the canal could be subject to the agreement herrinos for made as to lands, when owned by the State or by privatindly lounds, necessarily used in the prosecution of the work; but the said lands in this Article describe shall not include towns, villages or cities now in existence. It much ease, only that part shall be considered. made as to lands, when owned by the State or by private individuals, necessarily used in the prosecution of the work; but the said hands in this Article described shall not include towns, villiages or cities now in existence. In such case, only that part shall be considered as embraced in this article as is absolutely essential to the economical prosecution or administration of the work over these strips. In time of peace, Nicara-Continued on Second Page.

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THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

BOLD CONFESSION OF AN ANARCHIST. AN ANARCHIST TELLS ABOUT THE CONSPIRACY TO

KILL EMPEROR WILLIAM. LEIPSIC, Dec. 17.—In the Anarchist trial to-day Reinsdorf confessed that he was connected with the plot to assassinate the Emperor of Germany at Niederwald, and referred in a vehement manner to he condition of the working classes. The judges were frequently compelled to interfere and rebuke the prisoner. Remsdorf continued, saying that the task of obtaining freedom devolved upon the work ingmen themselves, and that the contests at the polls, so beloved by the Social Democrats, were absurd and irrational. The end sanctified the means; there is no good in being sentimental, and he had done his duty as an Anarchist. He admitted that he had persuaded Rupsen and Kuechler to join him, and that he gave them the necessary in-structions as to the handling and placing of the dynamite, adding boldly that if he had not been ill he himself would probably have committed the assassination at Niederwald.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. TORONTO, Dec. 17.-Sir John Macdonald's speech at the Conservative Convention to-day was prin cipally a review of the events of his spolitical life. Speaking of protection, he said that it was a consistent part of the Conservative policy. He insisted that it had failed in no particular, and he declared that he would stand or fall by it. Tonching the approaching abrogation of the fishery clauses of the Washington, treaty, he said that there was a feeling in the maritime provinces that the cancellation of the fishery clauses will greatly affect them, and in their despair, they talked Pfoolishly, he thought, of his going down on his knees to the States and asking for a continuance of that treaty. No course," he said, " is more suicidal, no course

"No course," he said, " is more smicidal, no course shows a more absolute want of common sense, in negotiations with so astute a Nation as the States, than to show anylety. Already in consequence of some unguarded and unwise interances in St. John and the maritime provinces, the Americans have began to hold back to see what the result upon Canada will be; but we know the unwisdom of such a course, because nothing done by the States will force us to give up our allegance to the Queen. We will not desert the country to which we are so deeply attached and whose institutions we revere."

He was loadly cheered during the delivery of the speech.

Loxpon, Dec. 17 .- One stone in the second arch of the London Bridge, just above the low-water ne, has thirteen cracks, resembling precisely those in a

AN ENGLISH EDITOR ASSAULTED. London, Dec. 17 .- Mr. Rick, the Editor of The Bi mingham Dark, was assaulted to day by a party of rullions because he had said that the country would know in the ruture how much reliance should be placed, on the word of the Ri. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain harbed, a It was, by the outless of pickpackets and bruis as This w. In the foresting to Mr. Unimberiality specific furthered to Mr. Unimberiality specific furthered to Mr. Unimberiality specific furthered to the Asten 1761s.

THE THEAT WITH SPAIN.

PARKS THE TY: THE PERSON HUBBERS HAT

THE SITUATION IN MADAGASCAR.

Paris, Dec. 17. In the Chamber of Deputies to day. Vice-Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine and Colonies, stated that five points on the coast of Madagascar were occupied by the French, but that a complete blockade of the sland was impossible. The cost of the expedition up to the present time was stated to be 12,000,000 francs.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. SE PETERSBURG, Dec. 17. Mironowitch was to-day sentenced to seven years in prison for the murder of a little Jewish girl. An accomplice was sentenced to exile

SHANGHAI, Dec. 17.—It is rumored that the Chinese ernisers which left here vesterday have gone to Corra. After the Corean riots the Japanese withdrew to Chu-mel-Po.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Rumors are current here that the recidivists will henceforth be transported to the French slands in the neighborhood of Madaguscar.

CHARGES AGAINST A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—The court-room at Beauliarnois was crowded to-day at the trial of the case against Father Pepin, the parish priest of Autome Abbe, who is charged with improperly assaulting young girls non of the tribunal alleging that the presiding ladge, who had not signed the warrant for acrest, was sent by the Attorney-General and the Cherical party with the avowed purpose of acquitting the prisoner. The objection wasover-ruled, and the complainant, Marie Louise Surfrenault, was placed in the box charging the priest with improper conduct. She said that other girls made similar charges against the priest. The examination of her mother and father corroborated the girl's statement, An acquittal is expected when the case will be taken to appeal.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

Paris, Dec. 17 .- Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, has received a dispatch from General Briere de l'Isle which says: "Two or three thousand Chinese left the mountains intending to attack a village eight kilome tres northeast of Chu. A pertion of the Chu garrison assisted by some friendly natives, dispersed the Chinese inflicting heavy loss on them. The French lost twenty four in killed and wounded."

PEKIN, Dec. 17.-The Pei-ho River is freezing and navigation will shortly be closed. When this has taken place the people of Pekin and Tien-Tsin are virtually impris-oned until March.

WAR IMMINENT IN SOUTH AMERICA. BALTIMORE, Dec. 17 .- Captain Forbes, of the bark Albemarie, which arrived at this port yesterday from Rio Janeiro, in an interview says that when he left Rio Janeiro, on November 12, there were rumors of wat between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The Bra zilian authorities were conscripting for the army who

DISAPPEARANCE OF A TREASURER.

KANDARD DOORN IN A PERIOR STREET

100 TOLD THAN 1 1 1 TO 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 BALTIMORE, Don. 17: Airs, Bouss, who Hyra warmen, who kine hed her down and reduced her. Some thin latter six was formed tring one most one and was as sisted to reach her bonce. She is in a serious condition.

TO SAVE HER FRIEND FROM GAMBLING.

ATLANTA, Dec. 17.—Ten days ago, Chief Connoily received through the mail an anonymous let-ter-saying that poker was being played every night at certain locations. The letter was written by a woman. She wrote that she was constrained to warn him because of her attachment to another lady whose husband had lost heavily. On Thursday night Capiain Connolly was

fluttered through the window, dropping at his feet. fluttered through the window, dropping at his feet. Picking it up, the captain saw that it was a letter. He learned from it that the persons had become frightened and moved. Last night about dark, a woman so heavily veiled that her features were hiden, appeared at the police headquarters and sent to the chief a letter in which the complaint was renewed. At the house indicated, the police arrested half a dozen players, among the rest a sheriff and a county judge, two members of the Legislature, a preacher and several others.

THE WEST SHORE ACCIDENT.

SURPRISE THAT IT WAS NOT MORE DISASTROUS-

THE ROAD WELL CONSTRUCTED. KINGTSON, Dec. 17 .- All who have visited the scene of the accident which occurred on the West Shore Railway yesterday morning wonder how it was that there was no loss of life and so few injuries to the passengers. The belief is that the escape is due to the substantial construction of the coaches. This seems apparent from the fact that the detailed cars remained to-gether without great damage until they took fire. Another important circamstance was the coolness of the train officials in assisting the pas-sengers from the burning cars. Three sleepers on the rear of the train were saved by being uncoupled. Both tracks are clear this morning and trains are running on time. Five exactes are total wreck. The engine is not destroyed, as was reported yesterday. James Gorman, the injured freman, was taken to New-York last night. His family live at New-Durham.

General Edward F. Winslow, president of the North River Construction Company, which built the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway, said yesterday regarding the accident on Tuesday morning: was purely an accident, whatever it may be called by adverse criticism. That it was the fault of poor construction I deny in the most positive terms. I remember a similar rock-slide on the New-York Central, near Tarrytown, about three years ago. No serious accident resulted, because the obstruction was discovered in time to save the train, excepting the pilot of the engine. I refer to the occurrence merely to show that old railreads are not free from damage from just such an accident as has befailen the West Shore. The rock formation is similar in enaracter on both sides of the river. The West Shore has the widest road bed in this country, not excepting the Pennsylvania Railread. The slope of the cuts is wider than under similar conditions on any other road in the country. In building the road the sides of the rock-cuts were trimmed away repeatedly and since it was opened for business the work has been continued. The danger of sides has been constantly guarded against. There are only about forty miles along the side of the river and a much shorter space where such accidents are at all possible."

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG! on the part of his wife toward hims-if. Investigation revealed the fact that Rishop was poisoning Mrs. Shaw's mind against her husband. Three months later Mrs. Shaw was induced to leave her husband. She took up her abode in auther part of the city. Hishop securing quarters near by. However, the erring woman was induced to return to her home, but was cuitled to leave it again a fee days ago and she and Bishop suddenly disappeared together.

SERGEANT BATES SICK AND IN POVERTY

the relacated to the relational Unicked, Dec. 17, Sergeant Bates, now living at Saybrook, itt, whose eccantricties are effects shown and who recently made a four of the South bearing the American way, it recents to unfailthe policity

PAISANING HERSELF WITH STRYCHNINE

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE THIBUNE! ett, who has been living with her son and his wife, near Eureka, has frequently threatened to kill herself, and on Thursday she became offended and again threatened to

CHOPPING HIS STEP-SON IN PIECES.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.! SAVANNAH, Dec. 17 .- Allen Askew, colored, was brought here to-day charged with murder. On Monday he assaulted his step-son, William Harris, with an

HOCKING DYNAMITEURS FOILED.

INT TRESGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG! COLUMBUS, Dec. 17 .- An attempt was made about 1 o'clock this morning at Nelsonville, by an un-known person to place explosives under the houses of the Juniper Bros. in their mines in which the working miners were sicepting. The conspirators were detected and fire opened upon them at once by the guards, which drove them away. They dropped one of their dynamite cartridars.

PUNISHING A PRIZE FIGHTER.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Curcago, Dec. 17.-William Sanders, a prize fighter, was bound over to the Cruminal Court to-day on the charge of extorting money by threats, and fined \$100 for impersonating a police officer. The evidence showed that Sanders visited the Commercial Hotel and, in the guise of a Pinkerton detective, frightened a young man into giving him \$90 to keep secret the fact of his having been seen in a gambling house.

FUNERAL OF MRS. SINGERLY.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.-Mrs. William M. Singeriy, wife of the proprietor of The Philadelphia Record, was buried this afternoon. Governor Pattison acted as pall-bearer with George Bullock, of Conshe hocken, George Philler, R. G. Oellers, P. A. B. Widener, Attorney-General Lewis B. Cassidy and Mr. Van Schalek. Bishop Stevens, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Tul-lidge, assistant rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Epis-copal thurch, officiated.

DISCOVERY OF COAL IN MANITOBA.

INY TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! St. PAUL, Dec. 17 .- A magnificent seam of coal has been discovered at Crowfoot Crossing 800 miles west of Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Experienced men were employed by the com-pany and a scam fourteen feet thick has been discovered pany and a scan footbear feet the area has over a use over 185 feet below the surface of the ground. Several boxes of the coal arrived at Winnipeg to-day and were pronounced excellent specimea or the antaracite variety. It is thought that the coal fields has discovered will rival the coal fields of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

> ARRESTED FOR TRAIN ROBBERY. INT TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUTE !

Woosres, Ohio, Dec. 17 .- At Apple Creek, a in all status, a few miles with of Woosfer, Lewis Hush-our, James Flanagan and Gustave Guenther were arrested hist night for train rubberies committed. In the nestern part of the State sometime acc. The men set ted in Apple Creek a few months are and or curd a notion store with a large quantity of goods now said to have been stolen from firstell trades.

PUNISHING PETER MICEINIT

Unicasing the, 17. The directors of the t nices than tot truck have achieved the communities as

FLAMES CAUSED BY A DRUNKEN MAN.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE PRODUCT. LYSK, Dec. 17.-A fire occurred at noon to day in Amos h. Grown's house. The bed clothes caught fire from sparks from a pape in the mouth of a dronken DECISION IN THE HERDIC-WALKER CASES.

INT TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Dec. 17.-In the suit

sitting near a window in his office. He heard some one of 1867 and his property is thereby assigned and contap on the window, and as he looked up a letter veyed to his assignees, and he is subsequently discharged as a bankrupt, that he has no power to waive the right of inquisition, as he is not such an owner as is co plated by the Act of the Assembly. From this it follows that the plaintiff's title in this case is absolutely voice and he is therefore not in a position to question the title of the defendants." Judge Cummin charged the jury and directed it to render a verdiet for the defendants, which they did without leaving their seats. The other three cases between the same parties, which were to come up at this court, were non-suited and summarily disposed of.

IRON MINERS AND THE SPANISH TREATY.

ITS DANGEROUS EFFECTS ANTICIPATED IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR REGION.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17 .- A meeting of representatives of \$90,000,000 of capital invested in the iron nines of Lake Superior and the transportation of their ore, was held this morning at the office of the Cleveland by the Senate of the Spanish reciprocity treaty. A long memorial prepared by Senator George H. Ely to be cirstance the memorial says that the duty on iron ore is now seventy-five cents a ton, and at that figure is insufficient to afford proper protection to the capital and labor now engaged in the development of American mines. For obvious reasons the United States can place must rely upon their own mines, from which the ore may be obtained in abundant supply and in great variety of chemical constitution. Under the present rate of duty the ironworkers are compelled to compete directly with some of the poorest-paid labor in the world-in Spain and Africa-which produces ores at prices that would be

SUGAR GROWERS AROUSED.

St. Louis, Dec. 17,-The National Sugar Growers Association met this morning and denounced the Spanish treaty. A letter was read from Professor II. W. Wiley, chief chemist in the United States Agricult-

THE ATTER WEST OF THE SPANISH THEATT.

 Sin tolk tolken if the English stokes tolken brings and a time interestal trademater in the Monte outer and other constant Monte of Conference of the Monte tions might be removed it it was provided that the duty on tobacco filters, etc., grown in Cuba shall be wholly abstished and the present duty on circars reduced one-half. He was assured by Sounter Miller and Minister Coster that if the tobacco and cigar trade will agree upon his or any other proposition to harmonize condicting at reasts, there is every reason to believe that a daily outhorized expression of the wishes of the trade would have great which twhen the treaty reaches the point of consideration for possible amendments by the Senate.

TELEGRAPHERS READY TO STRIKE.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TERRITOR I Brotherhood, and at present occupying a good position reason to believe that a strike is imminent. It might be country that we will not stand the oppression of the managers any longer. It is more than likely that the operators here will give the signal. New-Orleans is remote from any telegraphic centre, and there will be some difficulty in getting operators here in case of a sudden strike. Our grievances may be briefly put as follows: Those who were promised \$55 per month are now getting \$60 and \$70 only. We are made to do extra work on week days and no pay for the same is allowed, but the order is to pay for extra work on Sundays only. We object to such unjust and arbitrary rulings and will oppose them, and hope to carry our point. The operators are expecting the unswer from General Eckert, manager of the Western Union at New-York, before deciding upon the last move. If no answer is received, the strike may begin to-morrow."

VIOLENCE TO A BOY SUSPECTED.

INVESTIGATE OF THE PROPERTY AND DOVER, N. H., Dec. 17.—A post-mortem ex-mination was held in Farmington Town Hall yesterday on the body of Sidney Tanner, age seven. His mother, Isadore Tanner, lost her husband in February. She was pa'rick, of South Newmarket, since June. On November no rick, of south Newmarket, since June. On Advenuer 10 she received a dispatch saying that he was dead. It was reported that he died of brain fever. The authorities suspected crucity, which resulted in the examination. The doctors do not say what caused the boy's death. The people believe that it was due to violence at the hands of Gilpatrick.

A PILGRIMAGE FOR THE LIBERTY BELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17 .- At the meeting of a Committee of Councils this afternoon, the question of sending the old Liberty Bell to New-Orleans was again brought up. After much discussion a resolution adopted recommending that the Commissioner of Markets and City Property be authorized to take down the bell, and directing the joint committee appointed to at-tend the fair to take charge of the bell and hand it over to the authorities of New-Orleans.

SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE,

LACONIA, N. H., Dec. 17 .- The heaviest carthquake shock ever experienced here occurred at about 2 o'clock this morning. It was felt in all the adjoining towns, but the heaviest jar was at Centre Harbor, lasting half a minute. The vibrations seem to come from a northerly direction, and to pass toward the south. Doors and aislies were shaken in many residences of this town.

TWO GEORGIA MOONSHINERS KILLED.

Washington, Dec. 17 .- The Commissioners of Internal Revenue to day received a telegram from Agent Lapland, at Atlanta, starting that a party of reve nuc officers at Gainess the were attacked last night and two of the attacking moon-shiners were killed. The offi-cers had one horse killed but were otherwise inhurt. No further trouble is authorized.

PRODUCTION OF THE BUTTER FIELD. Wannes, Dec. 17:- The production of oil in the Butter of Beld to day is 11,070 barrels; the Mc. Scale well making Of barrels, and the Fisher San Santis.

PELEGRAPHIC NOTES. FFERENAPHE AND ASSETS

SALE OF A COLLEGISTRIC CONTROL OF A COLLEGISTRIC COLLEGISTRIC COLLEGISTRIC COLLEGISTRIC CONTROL OF A COLLEGISTRIC COLLEGISTRI

fregular in form.

MURDERING A CHILD WITH CRUELTY.

Extract N H., Dec. 17.—Witham A. Ghpairick, arrested last night for causing the death of the boy Sidney Tanner, by cruel treatment, was to-day held to bail in the amount of \$10,000.

RIOT AT THE BELLEVILLE LAUNDRY-CHASED BY A HOWLING PIG-TAILED MOB. Two hundred men and women are employed by

George T. Casebolt, in the Passaic Steam Laundry, at Belleville, New-Jersey. A third of the number are Chinamen. The laundry occupies several large brick buildings. It was founded about thirty years ago. Chinese have been employed in the laundry since 1871. On several occasions differences have arisen between the Chinese and their employer on the question of wages, but a peaceful settlement has always been effected. When the Mongolians settled in Belleville they were not received with open arms. They were, Ion several occasions, attacked with clubs and stones. They did not retaliate until patience was no longer a virtue. Then every Chinaman in Belleville bought a revolver and made a pistol pocket in his shirt. All the Chinamen in Belleville are laundrymen and work in the Passaic Laundry. Many of them can speak enough English to make themselves understood, until they become excited, when they depend entirely upon their native tongue. They are ironers to a man, and are all employed in the same room. They are expected to do perfect work, as all work done at the laundry is for manufacturers. As a rule their work is considered perfect, but they have a habit, if a shirt has been imperfectly ironed, of crumpling it up, so that a must be washed before it can go into the ironers

would be discharged. 3 An imperfect shirt was found in a lot ironed by a Chinaman familiarly known as "Polka Dot" on Tuesday. It was handed back to him with an order to "iron it some more." Instead of obeying he squeezed the shirt between both hands. The act was seen by George W. Cummings, the superintendent. "Polka Dot" was d scharged on the spot. He threw his iron down with considerable violence and all of his brother Chinamen followed suit. "Polka Dot" marched out of the building, and was followed by his brethren. They retired to their quarters, which adjoin the laundry. The situation was discussed by them in a harried and heated manner. Suddenly they rushed toward the ironing room. Superintendent Chinmings saw them consing, and supposed at first that they wanted to consult him, if was quickly indeceived by the Chinese foreman, I'en Lung, who shouted a word of warning in season to allow Mr. Chinmings to escape through a convenient door before the crowd of bowling Celestials could reach him. They fall over each other in their eagerness to catch him, and make the air ring with hangers and pot hooks. The superintendent dashed from room to room with the yelling mob at his heels. He finally reached the open air, and betook himself to the Jersey City Water Works, which are within a short diste we of the laundry.

A number of Irishmen employed at Far water. He threw his iron down with considerable violence

hands again. An order was lately issued that any

Chinaman who indulged in this nefarious practice

TRACING THE ANONYMOUS LETTERS. PURTHER DETAILS OF THE CORRESPONDENCE IN

WHICH MR. BRAEM WAS CONCEENED. Henri M. Braem, the Danish Consul, who is charged with having sent anonymous let; ters to members of August Belmont's NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17.-The City Item family, refused, yesterday, to make any publishes an article this evening—giving an interview statement in answer. His friends said that he with a telegraph operator prominment in the old would probably have smoothing to say in available. tion and answer at some future time. Mr. Braem

went to his office as usual in the morning.

Some additions were made yesterday, by club men who were known to be in the confidence of Mr. Belmont, to the story which was commonly told and accepted on Tuesday, and which was printed fully in yesterday's TRIBUNE. It appears now that the anonymous letters had been of late written with a type-writer. As thousands of type-writers are in use in this city, the task of finding the man or woman who had turned out these anonymous letters seemed at first impossible of accomplishment. Partly by hard work, however, and partly through a fortunate chance, two women were found in a building in Wall-st., who admitted that the copying of the communications in question bad been done by them. As stated before, the women represented that they knew neither the name nor received with incredulity, but finally the detective in charge of the cases became convinced that they were telling the truth. All that they could say was that the man who had employed them was tall, dressed fashionably and looked like a well-to-do stockbroker or a lawyer. The detective came to the conclusion, upon this statement, that the letter writer had an office in the neighborhood. Therewriter had an office in the neighborhood. Thereupon he made an arrangement with the two women to watch certain much-frequented portions of the day. They gave up the type writing temporarily, and might have been seen any day during the early part of the month, slowly walking up and down these busy down-town streets closely scanning the faces of the thousands of men who harried by them. One of Mr. Belmont's acquantances said yesterday that Mr. Belmont passe these women every day at funcheon hour, knew who they were, and of course knew why they were there. A detective hovered in the neighborhood of each woman, on the watch for a preconcerted signal, which should convey the information that the long sought for man had been found. When the two detective and the two women had been waiting two weeks, Mr. Braem came walking down Wail-st, from Broadway. One of the women saw him, the detective received the signal and Mr. Braem was shaddewed to his office in Wall-st, for over two weeks is that he lives in Firity sixth-st, east of Fifth-ave, and reached his business and returned from it by means of the Third-ave, elevated road.

There has been enmity, it appears, between Mr. Braem and Mr. Belmont for some years. What amounted almost to a personal encounter is said to have occurred at Satatoga between the two men, three or four summers ago. The two families have met at social entertainments and have not recognized each other, although at one time on visiting terms. These facts were referred to among those who discussed the subject yesterday in the clubs and elsewhere as constituting the reason for Mr. Braem's proceeding 9nt the origin of the antegonism between the two seemed to be a matter about which nobody was perfectly clear. upon he made an arrangement with the two women

CLOSE OF THE METHODIST CENTENANT THE PRESIDENT TO THE PRINCIPLE BALTIMORE, Dec. 17 - The Moth alist Cun: tennal tenterine came to an end this area quen. The common was personaled by an obtimum toya hart. In much all hearthy participated. As the much all a session the time to the Handries, of Missouri, presided, the feature of the second was a joyner could by the flee blockies, of New York, cutilied, "What Methodism

At the afternoon session the pasteral address prepared by a committee of bestops we read. It congratuated the delectates of the various branches of Methodism on the harmony and sympathy which characterized all the proceedings of the conference are gave advice as to the conduct of Methodists in the future for the promotion of morality and the spread of the gaspel.

ESCAPE OF EIGHT CONVICTS.

Augusta, Dec. 17.-Last night eight convicts,